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CIRCULATION DURING SEPTEMBER.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of September, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	115,700	17.....	115,240
2.....	115,700	18.....	115,240
3.....	115,700	19.....	115,240
4.....	115,700	20.....	115,240
5.....	115,700	21.....	115,240
6.....	115,700	22.....	115,240
7.....	115,700	23.....	115,240
8.....	115,700	24.....	115,240
9.....	115,700	25.....	115,240
10.....	115,700	26.....	115,240
11.....	115,700	27.....	115,240
12.....	115,700	28.....	115,240
13.....	115,700	29.....	115,240
14.....	115,700	30.....	115,240
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16.....	115,700		
Total for the month.....	3,404,041		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	57,070		
Net number distributed.....	3,346,971		
Average daily distribution.....	114,032		

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of September was 54 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1902.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
 My term expires April 2, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD.

This board is a striking feature among educational facilities. It has recently passed its second year's existence, and reports a gratifying progress that speaks well for its permanency. It has for its primary object to conduct uniform examinations in the principal cities home and foreign, which shall be accepted for admission to all colleges and universities.

The formation of this body represents the largest co-operative undertaking that has yet marked educational development, and is in harmony with recent co-operative methods and combinations in industry and commerce, a keeping pace as it were with modern tendencies.

The board looks to exert marked good influence on colleges. The principle of co-operation, it asserts, will remove the rivalry and distrust existing among many institutions, which will come to regard themselves as allies struggling for a common ideal.

On the other hand, if carried to extreme, co-operation would do away with competition, which in colleges as in business conduces to the highest excellence; but owing to the nature of educational institutions it seems hardly probable that the principle will be carried far enough to warrant serious consideration of such a phase.

Co-operation among preparatory schools and the colleges, toward which the board is striving, should benefit both classes of institutions, the principal advantage being uniformity of academic standards.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

By such means as those proposed in a bill introduced in the City Council by Mr. Sheehan, St. Louis would be able to build and operate its own plant for lighting streets, alleys and public places. For this reason the measure is entitled to particular consideration from the Municipal Assembly.

Legislators struggled for about twenty years with the lighting question, and at the end of that time had made no progress whatever. All the work, all the discussion, all the investigating terminated in a legislative wrangle and the city was finally obliged to enter into a contract for street lighting that was not at all satisfactory to the people.

Circumstances incident to this crisis, in 1890-1900, will not soon be forgotten by the citizens, who expect in consequence, that the municipality will not be in a similar predicament when the existing contract expires in seven years. Statements made recently before the Grand Jury add to the urgency for definite action in ample time, action that will positively do away with the opportunity for speculation over the votes of assemblymen.

The question of arranging for the lighting of thoroughfares is one that cannot easily be determined. Many technical, practical and financial features must be studied and settled, so that the city will not suffer loss or injury. It is a question that must be decided solely in a business way.

Mr. Sheehan's bill may not prescribe a thorough plan. In all probability it does not. However, it contains a suggestion that may lead the Assembly in the right direction. Its chief goal lies in the provision intended to place the city in an independent position.

The bill provides for creation of a sinking fund with which to install a municipal street lighting plant before the lighting contract expires. Mr. Sheehan's idea is that the city can afford to put aside a little money every year better than it could afford to take the aggregate, necessary amount from municipal revenue at once. In fact, the latter method would be virtually impossible.

That the plan for acquiring the requisite funds is practicable is demonstrated by the acquisition of sufficient money, in the same manner, for constructing the new City Hospital pavilion. President Phillips of the Board of Public Improvements conceived the idea of creating a street lighting plant sinking fund. And, strange to say, Fugitive Kratz was instrumental in having the City Hospital fund started.

Mr. Phillips takes the view that the city can save

money by operating its own plant, for lighting streets only, without engaging in commercial lighting. Other engineers think the city would not make a good investment unless it should also become a competitor for serving private consumers.

This is but one important difference of opinion, showing that the lighting question is difficult to solve. It is one thing to have the money to build a plant and another thing to invest the money properly. At any rate, discussion of the lighting question cannot be started too soon.

NO CLAIM ON REGULARITY.

Opposition to James J. Butler in the Twelfth Congressional District is not a spasmodic effort consequent upon the boodle disclosures of the past few months. It is part of an unavoidable contest which Democrats are forced to wage.

Missouri Democrats have always been irritated at the regular appearance and meddlesome activities of lobbyists around the Legislature. Republicans could not organize a fight against the lobby, for the potent reason that there was always a bad record at Jefferson City of complete lobby ownership of the Republican minority.

The Democrats of the State began the fight. They have been almost entirely successful and The Republic is glad to say that its unceasing assistance in this fight has produced definite effects in removing the reproach from Democratic State politics.

Parallel with the contest against the lobby in State, the citizenship of St. Louis has been striving against the same form of corruption. In the city lobbyism becomes boodlesm; the city legislators being more successful in grasping large sums of actual cash.

Politics in St. Louis came to a culmination of corruption during the period of the Ziegenhagen administration. It reached such a point that party lines were frequently blotted out and all the corrupt elements worked together for certain purposes and at certain times, dividing offices and spoils according to their private arrangements.

One of the most notorious examples of this disappearance of party distinction among the manipulators occurred in the Twelfth District two years ago. The Republican Congressional organization worked for James Butler's election. The action of a Republican House of Representatives in declaring the seat vacant shows that the complicity of Republican managers was plainly perceived. Later the "Schwacker gang" was operated in the interest of Butler.

That James Butler's second appearance as a candidate is a direct challenge to the citizens who have set themselves to the work of destroying the power of the gangs infesting both parties. It is an especial defiance, flung straight and with purpose in the faces of Democrats who have come forward demanding better things in municipal government.

"The Butlers must be vindicated" is James Butler's only slogan. He has no appeal to make in the name of Democratic principles. He does not affect to point to party service, or pretend to be a representative of the district's wishes. He obtained a nomination by controlling a decayed district machinery and expects to be elected by another combination between the gangs of the two parties.

He is not running as a Democrat. He is out as a Butler. To preserve all they can of the old regime of the gangsters the gangs are with him. The Republican gangs are Butlerites as heartily as the Democratic gangs.

Butler has no claim on Democratic party allegiance. Regularity has no place when Democrats are dealing with him. He is only a part of the bad politics which has troubled Missouri and shocked St. Louis. He is closer to Chris Schwacker than he is to any Democratic leader. His election would be as much a triumph of Schwacker as of Butler.

Reynolds is beyond comparison a more representative citizen of the district. He impersonates the method by which Democrats can rid themselves of the stigma of Butler. Ballots cast in any other way would be only wasted and would help toward a confirmation of the boast that Democrats must bow their necks to the yoke and "indicate a Cye Butlers." Reynolds ought to be elected and by a vote which will show that it was the Democratic party distinctly setting a standard to warn off unworthy men in the typical business district of Missouri.

FACTS ABOUT THE BONDS.

Taxpayers will find no difficulty in understanding the financial accounts of the State if they will themselves give fair and impartial consideration to statements rendered, without bias, from the official records of Missouri. Comparison of correct statements with the false reports circulated for political effect will do credit to the State.

Thorough investigation is not feared by the Democratic party. On the contrary, it is courted from every citizen of Missouri, so that the public may know accurately how well the finances of the commonwealth have been managed and to what extent the State's treasurers have gone in their efforts to repudiate the School and Seminary Funds.

Good citizens, regardless of party affiliations, must certainly regret that a coterie of Republican politicians took to a campaign of slander against the community. Much more must they regret the infamous war against the schools. However, the motives actuating the traducers are generally known by this time and the people are not surprised, after remembering old tactics of these partisans, at what is being attempted.

The truth about the finances of the commonwealth is that the ordinary bonded indebtedness is practically extinct. Official reports issued prove this, and the Globe, one of the chief conspirators, admits it. Every cent of the bonded indebtedness has been paid, that organ declares, except a small balance; and it asserts, besides, that there is enough money in the treasury to liquidate this balance.

One thing that it will not admit, though, is that the credit of the State is good. It does not think the State bonds held in sacred trust to the credit of the School and Seminary Funds are safe. It wants the people of Missouri to repudiate the State bonds issued to the School and Seminary Funds, and to cause stoppage of interest on these bonds. Furthermore, it objects to a reduction of the interest tax from 10 to 3 cents.

On December 13, 1870, the aggregate bonded indebtedness of Missouri was \$20,880,000. On December 31, 1900, the debt had been reduced by Democratic administrations, as the State books show, to \$8,230,822. The Globe says the State debt is now practically wiped out. The only account which it can find against the State are the School and Seminary Fund certificates of indebtedness, which obligations it calls upon the voters to repudiate.

The only question which the Globe raises is: "Are State of Missouri bonds good?" The Globe says they are not. No other question is at issue, for that paper admitted in its issue of October 13 that the entire ordinary State debt is wiped out.

Missouri is still indebted to the School and Seminary Funds on bonds issued by the State. These bonds represent the whole bonded debt of the State. The balance of debt, and accruing interest, was paid off in thirty years by Democratic administrations.

Were the bonds that are still extant held by banks or individuals they would be no more and no less secure than they are now, when held in sacred trust

in the School and Seminary Funds. If the bonds had not been issued to these funds they would necessarily have been sold to banks or individuals.

No one, except the Globe and its followers, will deny that State bonds are just as valuable to the schools as they would be to banks. The reason that the School and Seminary Funds were invested in State bonds was and is that the State, being interested in its educational institutions, pays better interest than would any other commonwealth or institution.

The Globe's advice amounts wholly to this: "Repudiate the State bonds issued to the School and Seminary Funds and let the educational institutions get along with less yearly revenue." This conclusion is submitted to the people of Missouri as the ultimate effect sought by the slanderous campaign against the State. This is the truth, in a nutshell, about the State's finances and the State's traducers.

To whichever party the Court of Criminal Correction Judgeship falls, the court itself should be abolished, and, if necessary, an additional Judge should be added to the Circuit Court. Without waiting for the result of the election, the good government citizens should prepare for laying this municipal need before the Legislature. If they begin the movement now they will escape any charge of party favoritism. The court has no reason of existence.

Kratz, the fugitive boodler, is said to have a hankering for the nomination for Governor of Missouri on the Republican ticket. Mr. Kratz may feel pressured that he will have the support of the Globe in his candidacy, if he will return. He would be qualified to handle the State's finances to suit that paper and he has always been high in the councils of the gang.

Republican office-seekers call upon the voters to repudiate the School Fund bonds of the State, and leave the schools without revenue. And yet they promise to give the school children free text-books. This financial scheme must have been worked out by the five experts who couldn't agree.

Mr. Folk doesn't have to look into a mirror to see himself. The Circuit Attorney may find out whether his necktie is straight by glancing at his image in newspapers of nearly every city in the land. No doubt his pictures have appeared more than once as spectators to the fugitives.

The poor, weak, innocent, unfortunate, miserable, forsaken friends of the Globe are afraid the Democrats will "steal" the election next month. How end! It's the Nesbit law which works only in the Twelfth District.

After looking for a cause for the eclipse of the moon the gang organs may finally blame the Nesbit law.

RECENT COMMENT.

One Trust Magnate's Manners.

In view of what he has accomplished the personality of Henry Clay Frick has more than a passing interest for us. His old-time courtesy has been mentioned, but it is not easily forgotten. It is not a mere polish; it is the gentleness of a kindly nature, the sort for which we love Colonel Newcomb. Carnegie made an affidavit that Frick was an uncontrollable temper; but that was drawn up by a lawyer, and lawyers are notorious for exact statements about inexact things. Carnegie could not have meant it. Even in anger Frick could never be anything but a gentleman; any so other of his partners ever thought of his temper at all. He is considered difficult of approach. So are all men of great wealth. They have to be. He is brusque to men with "schemes," but that is merely a means of self-protection. He has a few friends whom he cherishes, and lets the rest of the world gang its own gait. Society functions he decries and avoids; and would rather see the pressure at the dynamos in order to save the life of his young daughter and son—a Princeton undergraduate—than attend the reception of Princess. His tastes are simple, his domestic life exemplary, and among his business associates his word has a value above parchment or legal formalities.

Electricity at Distances.

Electrical transmission of energy involves problems quite distinct from its development. A great water-power, or a location where fuel is cheap, may offer opportunity to generate electrical energy at an exceptionally low rate of cost. This energy may be used as close to the point of its development that the cost of transmission is too small for separate consideration. If, now, energy from the water-power is to be transmitted over a distance of many miles, a new set of cases is to be met. In the first place, it will be necessary to raise the voltage of the transmitted energy much above the pressure at the dynamo in order to save in the weight and cost of conductors for the transmission line. This increase of voltage requires transformers with capacity equal to the maximum rate at which energy is to be delivered to the line. These transformers will add to the cost of the energy that they deliver in two ways, by the absorption of some energy to form heat, and by the sum of annual interest, maintenance and depreciation charges on the price paid for them. Other additions to the cost of energy delivered by the transmission line must be made to cover the annual interest, maintenance and depreciation charges on the amount of the line investment, and to pay for the energy changed to heat in the line.

The Father Who Wins His Son.

Professor Beck, in Connecticut, has it, is to make his own experience and knowledge an inseparable part of the intellectual and spiritual equipment of his son. But he can do this only when he cares so much about it as to make it a daily, hourly object of his life. So many fathers shrink the undertaking; so many of them stand at anything and everything except themselves. The father and great reward, of course, is the one that comes when he sees the boy, upon the verge of manhood, going out into the world to face the inevitable dangers which confront the novice. For the life of a man differs from the life of a woman in this respect, that at some time or other, sooner or later, the time must come when he shall stand alone, relying on his own strength to conquer. If he be sound and brave, to fall if he be weak and cowardly.

A Department Story.

It was during the late Spanish-American War, a wealthy merchant, who had left his business to offer his services to his country, was picking up and down on picket duty one dark night. Suddenly he detected sounds of approaching footsteps, and quickly bringing his gun into position, commanded, in a sonorous voice: "Give the countersign!"

The person challenged proved to be an enlisted dry goods clerk formerly employed by the merchant, before the war broke out. As they eyed each other a smile played around the corners of the clerk's mouth and he answered in a low whisper: "Cash!"

Then the merchant, bringing his piece to a right-shoulder, let him pass and resumed his pacing.

Gilbert and Sullivan.

The time was ripe for something new, and Gilbert and Sullivan offered a most attractive substitute. O'Dwyer came when and how to be liberal, and he mounted the operetta with a lavishness heretofore undreamed of. So perfect was the artistic combination which he in his managerial wisdom had effected, that it is not easy to discuss the merits of the one collaborator apart from the other. It seemed as though nature had delighted in forming two men whose gifts were so mated that they were at their best only when working in conjunction with each other.

Hardest Part of Medical Practice.

What is it? "And what," they ask of the surgeon, who moved Mr. T. from an antiseptic end, "what did you consider the most difficult stage of the operation?"

"Collecting the money," he answered, with a smile of conscious skill.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

THE FACE AGAINST THE PANE.

BY ALDRICH.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich was born in Portsmouth, N. H., November 12, 1859. His early youth was passed in Louisiana. He began a course of study with the intention of entering the law, but, after a few months, he was attracted to the study of letters. He was a member of the New York Home Journal, and under the management of N. P. Willis and George F. Morris. He has been a frequent contributor, and editor of the Atlantic Monthly. He has written a famous boys' story, "The Story of the Atlantic Monthly." He has also written a number of other stories, and a play, "The Story of the Atlantic Monthly." He is now in New York, and is only fifty years of age. He is a man of great energy and is a man of great energy.

ABELL, little Mabel.

With face against the pane,
 Looks out across the night
 And sees the Beacon Light
 A-trembling in the rain.
 She hears the sea-birds screech,
 And the breakers on the beach
 Making moan, making moan.
 And the wind about the eaves
 Of the cottage wails and grieves;

And the willow-tree is blown
 To and fro, to and fro,
 Till it seems like some old crane
 Standing out in the rain,
 With her woe.

With face against the pane,
 Looks out across the night
 And sees the Beacon Light
 A-trembling in the rain.

Set the table, maiden Mabel,
 And make the cabin warm;
 Your little fisher-boat
 Is out there in the storm,
 And your father—oh, you weep!

O Mabel, timid Mabel,
 Oh, open the window wide,
 And see the Beacon Light
 A-trembling in the rain.

But the table, maiden Mabel,
 And make the cabin warm;
 Your little fisher-boat
 Is out there in the storm,
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